

THE STATE JOURNAL.

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By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Forecast until 8 p. m., Wednesday.

For Kansas—Fair; south winds.

It is but a very short step from Debs to debility.

The average Populist blowout generally ends in an asphyxiation.

The last person to lose confidence in Mr. Debs will be that gentleman himself.

EVERY man has his own peculiar bent, but the bicyclist has it a little more than any one else.

The number of labor leaders that are willing to play second fiddle in the A. R. U. orchestra, is quite surprising.

WHEN Debs talks about the bright prospects of the strikes, he doubtless refers to the burning of freight cars.

SINCE trains are in truth running on all the roads, it takes away half the pleasure railroad officials have in saying so.

THE strike ought to be pretty dead at Joliet by this time. Its back has been broken twice now according to the dispatches.

IF the blockade of freight traffic at Chicago should continue much longer the Kansas City stock yards will have grown clear away from Chicago.

"NOTWITHSTANDING the embarrassed condition of the national treasury," says the Kansas City Journal, "Senator Quay asked that his speech be printed."

EVEN the alarming condition of affairs at Chicago couldn't prevent Senator Peffer from indicating a series of resolutions with fireflies and secondaries on the public.

ACCORDING to a French physician a man can live without lungs. This may be true, but if the practice became prevalent, it would disrupt the Populist party.

THERE is much to be said in favor of government ownership of railroads but if they cause so much trouble what would the country do with both them and congress to manage.

TEXAS is almost as quick to catch on as Grover Cleveland. It has now found out there is a strike and the men are going out there just as men in other places are going back to work.

WASHINGTON officials, it is said, are not disturbed at the threat to arrest United States troops. If threats or anything else could arouse a Washington official from his slumberous lethargy they would be well worth preserving as a curiosities.

THE strike has already caused a loss of millions of dollars and not a small part has been lost by the strikers themselves in wages. Every day the strike is prolonged only increases the enmity on the part of corporations and decreases the sympathy of the people.

THE action of the Chicago unions in demanding that the United States troops be withdrawn is directly opposed to their declaration in favor of a peaceful strike. Nothing has been more clearly demonstrated than that the troops were necessary to preserve order and protect property.

THE general strike that is being planned by Debs and his coadjutors is the worst possible thing that could happen to the laboring men. It would suspend industries for a long period which at best are now having a hard time to keep going, and in the struggle to start up again, the workingman would be reduced to a really pitiable condition.

R. J. SLOAN, president of the strikers, at the state house the other evening talked about the big salaries the receivers of the Santa Fe are getting. The receivers get no salary and no pay except what the court (Judge Caldwell) chooses to allow them at the end of their term of service. The judge has always been noted for scant allowances in such cases.

IT MUST BE ARBITRATION.

The people of this country are face to face with a question which they must settle, and which cannot be settled by bloodshed. The question is, shall the business of the people of the United States be periodically unsettled by disputes between corporations and their employees? Shall we be brought to the verge of civil war every year or two because an employer of labor refuses to agree with his employees as to their wages and other matters?

When the coal miners fall out with the coal mine owners business is paralyzed for want of coal; when a month later the railroad employees disagree with the railroad managers the business of 70,000,000 people is suspended and millions of dollars worth of property go to waste.

Now are the 70,000,000 people of this country going to be called upon to endure this state of affairs very often? The great public never seems to be taken into consideration in these matters. Their interests are not consulted in these disputes. The employers and employees make war on each other and the public, whom it is their business to serve, is left to take care of itself as best it may.

While the proposition that "a man has a right to run his own business to suit himself" has been generally accepted, it is beginning to dawn on intelligent minds that the "rights" of a few thousand men are not to be preferred to those of 70,000,000 people. This is a government of and for the people. When these periodical disputes occur the seventy millions are asked and expected to arm and shed their blood to settle the dispute; and this emergency is now beginning to arise at least once a year.

Are we to be plunged into war every time a corporation and its servants fall out? A way must be found to settle these matters without resorting to the barbarous and destructive methods of the middle ages. We are not going to repeat the horror of 1861. The human race, in this, the most civilized nation on the earth, has made some advancement in the last thirty years.

There is a better way than warfare now.

Railroad employees have the same right to combine that railway corporations have. Each is entitled to an equal place in the eyes of the people and in the eyes of the law. The shield of American liberty covers both alike. Just as patriotic hearts beat under the overall blouse of the shop man as under the railroad president's vest. Both are American citizens. Both have equal rights; and it is the duty of both to serve his fellow citizens as part of the common carrier system of this country.

When they disagree, war is not to be levied upon one or the other, but both should be required by law to come into a court of arbitration where the merits of their dispute can be carefully examined and each awarded justice. We do not allow two men who quarrel to engage in a breach of the peace. If they do, we see that they are arrested and fined for fighting. No more should we allow any set or sets of men to engage in a fight which disturbs the whole community and causes wholesale loss to innocent parties.

Arbitration of these disputes is the remedy of this great modern evil. Public opinion is crystallizing rapidly in this direction. The mayors of fifty cities at the request of Mayor Pingree of Detroit, have expressed their ideas on "the best remedy" and with scarcely an exception, they declared that arbitration must become the fixed policy of the future. The people of this country will not endure war; it must be arbitration.

WORD HISTORY.

Gutta percha, bamboo, gong, rattan and three or four more are of Malay origin.

Cambrie is believed to have been called because it was first made at Cambria.

Blankets were invented by Thomas Blanket, who made them at Bristol in 1840.

Cashmere goods were invented in the celebrated vale of which Moore sings in "Lalla Rookh."

Parchment was first made at Pergamus from the sheep or the mountain goats of Asia Minor.

Calculate comes from a word meaning pebbles and recalls the days when men used small stones in counting.

Milliners first plied their trade at Milan, and to be a milliner was equivalent to being able to prepare an elegant headdress.

Funch is the Hindoo word for five, because five ingredients—arrack, sugar, tea, lemons and water—enter into its composition.

Cap paper was thus called because formerly, before being used by grocers in wrapping up goods, it was folded in a caplike form.

Book beer took its name from the fact that it was so much stronger than the common beer that when indulged in it made the tippler caper like a book of goat.

Silhouette was the name of a French minister in anterevolution times. He was a stern economist, and the courtiers had their pictures made in profile and black, facetiously claiming that M. Silhouette had made them so poor that they could not have a regular portrait painted.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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MRS. MOSQUITO'S BITE

SHE IS A BLOODTHIRSTY CREATURE, BUT THE MALE IS HARMLESS.

The Old Story of Trouble in Its Relation to Sex—How the Mosquito Lives and Dies. How the Little Pest May Be Exterminated. Remedy For the Bites.

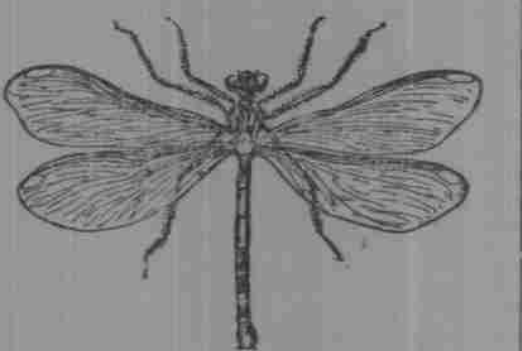
[Special Correspondence.]

BAVONNE, N. J., July 5.—Human ingenuity has been exercised in a hundred ways to create or invent either a cure for mosquito bites or some preventive for the incursions of this unwelcome summer visitor. One scientist has devised a plan to rid himself of mosquitoes, but it is of such a nature that its use could not be of practical benefit in large mosquito infested areas. Nevertheless it is worthy of recording and may make more pleasant the summer residences of those who can afford to lease a "country home."

He discovered that it was from the ponds on his estate that the mosquito came. He examined the water and found upon its surface under the microscope that myriads of incipient mosquitoes were there. They existed in a kind of larval condition and floated upon the surface. After one year's or season's experience of the scourge this scientist devised a plan that would undoubtedly rid such residences of mosquitoes. He had the ponds drained until they were quite dry, and then he applied—in the springtime—a wash of diluted cresote to the bottom and sides. The next season—last year—there was not a single mosquito around his house, thus proving that it is only necessary to arrest the insect in its embryonic stage to insure immunity from it.

But, useful as this idea may be to those who possess similar homes, it could be but of little value in the general destruction of the mosquito, which, so far as New York is concerned, is developed for the most part in the marshes of Jersey.

It is a well known fact to entomologists that it is only the female mosquito which "bites," or, in other words, only



A MOSQUITO READY FOR BUSINESS.

the females "draw blood." The male mosquito subsists generally upon the juices of flowers and decaying vegetable matter. So does the female "if blood fails them." But the female mosquito has an abnormal thirst for mammalian blood. She seeks it with an avidity only understood by those who have suffered from her search, and she is provided with a most admirable organ for its extraction.

There is not in all nature such an instance of wasted energy comparable with that of the female mosquito's thirst for blood. It can procreate without satisfying its ravenous appetite for blood, but it seems to be a delight to the insect to fill its gray, threadlike abdomen at the price of suffering humanity. For every one mosquito that gets the chance to taste blood there are nearly a million that never taste it, and yet it would seem that warm mammalian blood is a necessity for their existence. It is not. They can live upon decaying vegetable matter and flower juices, but the abnormal blood thirst of the female needs a very salutary check before anything like a satisfactory revolution can occur. How this revolution is to be brought about remains for scientists to explain, and I do think that the scientists and entomologists of Jersey should inquire into the matter.

But a more direct method appeals to us than the deviation of the mosquito's natural propensity. Nature itself has shown to us this remedy, for in every marsh where are bred mosquitoes we find numberless dragon flies. The dragon fly feeds entirely upon other winged insects, and his favorite delicacy is a female mosquito; hence nature causes both the dragon fly and the mosquito to come into existence upon the same farm and in the same place. Unfortunately the mosquito is found in immeasurably large numbers in these places, and the dragon flies are comparatively few in number. The question is, How are we to propagate the dragon fly in such numbers as to affect the production of mosquitoes? That is a question for entomologists to answer, but it is certain that in marshes where mosquitoes did abound and afterward the dragon fly made his appearance the former pest is seen or felt no longer.

There are some marshes in Jersey which are perfectly free from mosquitoes, as are there also in Long Island and elsewhere, but if a visitor to these places will take the trouble to observe he will find that in these marshes there are innumerable dragon flies. It is an easy lesson, and it should be remembered.

All kinds of remedies are suggested for mosquito bites and against their bites. Ammonia and washing blue are perhaps the best of the former remedies, while rubbing the exposed parts of the body with pennyroyal or lemon juice are the best of the latter. But the evil itself should be overcome. The cresote pond will certainly fill the necessity in private parks or farms. The propagation of the dragon fly would surely eradicate the pest, but all that I have said of how these things can be done will not, I fear, prevent Mr. or rather Mrs. Mosquito from worrying poor humanity this season.

But is it not well to know by whom and how we are bitten and worried and how it is possible to prevent the worry? R. W. FRANCIS.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

A Physician's View of the Rush and Worry Incident to Modern Life.

[Special Correspondence.]

PITTSBURG, July 5.—"Unless you have taken pains to notice it," said a well known medical practitioner to me today, "you have no idea of the increase of nervous diseases during the past year. Even if you have given the matter some attention you can form no correct notion unless you are a physician. Of course I do not mean to say that as a nation we are breaking down nervously because of the stringency that has been with us since the early part of 1893, but I do say unqualifiedly that it has led to a notable addition to the numbers of those who suffer from neurasthenia and melancholia."

"These," he went on, "are the names it has been agreed to give to the two forms of nervous disorder that are most likely to follow on the heels of periods of financial worry, though, of course, they may both be induced by other causes."

"The first named is nothing more or less than nervous weakness, and the symptoms are sleeplessness, bodily unrest and the like. Far more serious is melancholia. The patient who is suffering from this form of nervous weakness may properly be considered insane, though not necessarily incurably so. Many persons erroneously suppose that melancholia is simply an aggravation of that simple form of mental depression called the blues. The sufferer from melancholia generally believes that there is a conspiracy in existence for the purpose of effecting his bodily or business injury. A very common delusion on the part of the melancholia patient is to the effect that poisoning is contemplated, and another is an unconquerable fear of being robbed."

"Such sufferers, though usually peaceably inclined, are extremely dangerous and should be watched by their friends with the greatest care lest they do harm to themselves or others. In many cases in which there is an outbreak it is simply from fear and imaginary self defense, but the fact that the patient is likely to do harm from these causes does not make him less dangerous. At first blush you may not see why fear should induce self destruction, yet I have no doubt that many suicides of persons suffering from melancholia have been because of apprehension on the part of the patient that if he did not make way with himself some enemy would take his life. It is because of this tendency that I recommend that persons suffering from melancholia be sent to asylums or retreats for the insane rather than that they be treated at home by the regular family doctor, particularly as they are quite as apt to suspect some near and dear friend as any one else, and also because at times they believe that harm is threatened to a friend, and in their insanity may be moved to murder the friend to prevent his being done an injury by an enemy."

"In its earlier stages melancholia does not differ greatly in outward symptoms from neurasthenia, and patient and careful diagnosis is required to distinguish them. The melancholia patient is far more likely to be forgetful than the one that is simply suffering from nervous weakness, not so much perhaps because of actual weakening of the memory as because he has lost the power of that mental concentration which is necessary to firmly fix upon the brain the records of passing events. "I do not believe," he continued, "notwithstanding what I have said, that nervous disorders are increasing among Americans or that the American life tends to an increase of insanity. This view is borne out by the fact that at one of the largest retreats for the insane in this country only 24 per cent of the cases received are of American birth, 76 being persons born abroad. It is also true that of the 24 per cent of Americans born here a very considerable proportion are of foreign descent. Americans are every year learning to live more in accordance with nature's laws and the canons of good sense, and in time I believe we shall be able to show a smaller percentage of the mentally weak and unbalanced than any other people."

M. I. DEXTER.

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

The Center of an Interesting Literary Colony.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 5.—This city has a certain fame not only as the training place of college cardmen and as being occasionally visited by the redoubtable Captain Bob Cooke, but also as having a quiet literary colony of its own. Conspicuous in this little colony is George Parsons Lathrop, poet, novelist, playwright, editor and industrious general writer. Mr. Lathrop's wife is a daughter of Hawthorne, and his brother-in-law is the novelist, Julian Hawthorne. Mrs. Lathrop has a fame of her own as a poet. Her husband is eligible to the presidency, though he was not born in the United States. He is the son of a missionary sent out to the far east from this country, and the child was born while his parents were upon the Pacific ocean on their way homeward.

Mr. Lathrop went to New London some time after he had, with the late much beloved actor, Harry Edwards, dramatized Tennyson's "Elaine." It was understood at the time that Mr. Lathrop would devote himself to the writing of the play. His friend, Bronson Howard, brother-in-law of that excellent English comedian, Charles Wyndham, had been wonderfully successful as a playwright, and perhaps his success moved Mr. Lathrop to like endeavor. He has not only done considerable literary work since making his home in New London, but has somewhat astonished the public by announcing his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. He and his wife took this step simultaneously, and Mr. Lathrop is ready at all times to give reasons for his new belief, whether in public or in private. P. F. L.

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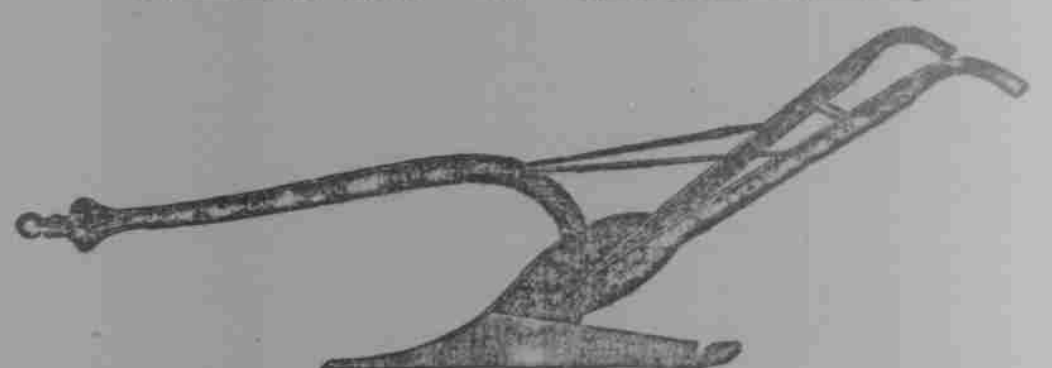
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